

Rhodes Scholarships For Province Of Quebec Are Awarded To McGill Men

**Brown And Lafleur Of Arts Faculty Win Coveted Awards.
Honour Carries With It Annual Stipend Of Four Hun-
dred Pounds And Three Years Residence At Oxford.**

An unusual honour has been conferred upon McGill University, in the official announcement that both Rhodes Scholarships for the Province of Quebec have been awarded to students of this institution. Those who have brought this signal honour to McGill are Kenneth Harold Brown and Henri Greer Lafleur, both of Arts IV.

The late Cecil Rhodes made provision, in his will, for the establishment of a number of scholarships throughout the English-speaking world. The underlying idea was to provide an intellectual bond between England, all her dominions, and the United States.

One of these awards carries with it three years study at Oxford, with a stipend of four hundred pounds a year for the duration of residence at the English University. The Scholarships are distributed geographically. Two are assigned to Quebec and this year McGill has produced the two winners.

The qualifications necessary in order to file an application with the Provincial Rhodes Scholarship Committee include literary and scholastic ability, character, the evidences of instincts of leadership, and ability in, and fondness for, athletics.

Kenneth Harold Brown was born in the City of Montreal on April 12th, 1908. After receiving his preliminary education Brown attended the High School of Montreal, where he was noted for his scholarship. He matriculated in the spring of 1925 and entered McGill in the autumn of the same year.

Brown was secretary of his class

during the 1925-26 sessions and vice-president from 1927 to 1928. He was a member of the intercollegiate track team for three seasons, winning the championship early this fall. He has been a member of the Daily staff from his freshman year, gradually working up from reporter to News Editor, which position he now holds. He has been a member of the executive of the Cercle Francais for three years and is now president of that organization.

At the close of last session Brown was elected president of the Arts Undergraduate Society. In the seasonal examination in May he attained first class honours in French and in Economics. He has recently been appointed Class Historian, for the graduation exercises of Arts '29.

Henri Greer Lafleur was born in the City of Montreal on the 11th of June, 1908. He received his preliminary education at Selwyn House and at Lower Canada College, from which institution he matriculated to McGill in 1925. He was Class Treasurer in '26, Vice-president in '26, and President '27-'28-'29.

Lafleur was a member of the Scarlet Key Society in the '26-'27 session and took an active part in the Red and White review last spring. He was on the Junior Prom Committee of '27 and was elected to the position of Secretary of the Arts Undergraduate Society in '28. In '27 he was again elected to the Arts Undergraduate Society Executive, this time as Vice-President. In the same year he took an active part in the proceedings of the History Society. Lafleur received first class honours in English and in History at the Sessional examinations last spring.

Labour Club And S.C.A. In Joint Meeting

A joint meeting of the Student Christian Association and the McGill Labour Club will be held this afternoon in Strathcona Hall at 5 p.m. The speaker will be Harry W. Laidler, Ph. D., Executive Head of the League for Industrial Democracy of New York.

This body devotes itself to the study of the workers of the United States, under the prevailing industrial conditions; and seeks, in a purely educational capacity, to assist and to advise the workers towards better conditions of business administration.

The subject of this afternoon's address will be "The Student and the Social Challenge." All those interested in economic or social problems are invited to attend.

French Clubs Meet Tonight

**Societe Francaise Host To
Cercle Francais**

The first joint meeting of the men's Cercle Francais and the women's Societe Francaise will be held this evening in the R.V.C. at 8.00 p.m. This meeting will be conducted as in the past when each club has usually staged a short comedy, and the evening has been closed by dancing. All members of both clubs are cordially invited and as well as all other students, the men however, being subject to a small admission fee of fifty cents.

These gatherings not only afford the opportunity of making acquaintances between the men and women students, but also between the students themselves and the various members of the French staff. It is not known, however, whether Dr. Du Rouse will be able to attend this function, since unfortunately he has been confined to his bed owing to illness.

The nature of the Societe's entertainment is not known at the moment though it is partly understood that it will be pertinent to characters. Their contribution is under the direction of Adele Languedoc and Margaret Milligan. The Cercle on the other hand will present a tragedy entitled "La Belle Dame sans Merci" which will be ably executed by Ken Brown and Max Ford. It is divulged that the plot of the play is based on a love-sick romance of a couple who have only been married 30 years. Refreshments will be served at the close of the evening.

Literary Club Close Season

**Prof. A. Noad Will Address
Members Today on Poetry**

The year's activities of the English Literature Society will be brought to a close today when Professor Algeron Noad will address the members on "Poetry." The meeting will be held in Room 29 of the Arts Building at 5 o'clock. Professor Noad's address, it is expected will deal with those principles which underlie all great poetry that has been written in the past, though, of course, they will not necessarily apply to the great poetry of the future. He will also discuss free verse.

The executive expect that the meeting will provide a fitting climax to the term. The speaker's ability and catholic taste are known to all who have heard him lecture in the classroom, and he has added another source of interest to his speech in promising to illustrate his points from the works of modern authors.

Every member of the Society is expected to be present at this the last meeting for the term, since much important business will be brought up for discussion. Among other things, the program of meetings during the New Year must be discussed and speakers arranged for. Much criticism has been directed at the time and place of the meeting, and this point will probably also be raised.

In view of the general interest in the subject of this meeting, the executive wish to extend an invitation to any well-wishers of the Society who may wish to attend, whether in College or not.

Co-operation In Industry Is Lecture Topic

**Co-Operation Replacing Com-
petition In Industry**

DR. LAIDLER

**Forecasts Struggle Between:
Private And Social
Ownership**

"The struggle for political democracy, having attained its end, will not cease to exist; but will be carried on in the new struggle for industrial democracy." This was the message brought to the Young Men's Forum yesterday afternoon by H. W. Laidler, Ph. D. of New York.

Dr. Laidler has spent the greater part of his life in an extended and intensive study of the influences, currents, causes, and effects of the present universal movement towards a more Christian, or democratic social order.

The persistency with which Dr. Laidler has pursued his investigations has won for him international recognition. Indeed, he has been for some time, an Executive of the League of Industrial Democracy.

Dr. Laidler prefaced his remarks by expressing himself as gratified to see the present tendency of the churches and Y.M.C.A. to discuss industrial matters. In continuing his address on "The Competitive Method Is Co-operation Replacing Competition In Modern Business" the lecturer traced his subject back to the days of Adam Smith.

Adam Smith felt that corporations were almost impossible in as much as their very size deprived them of the benefits of intimate personal management. Adam Smith moreover did most of his economic thinking in terms of small industries.

In the early economic history of the United States all businesses were small there would probably be eight or ten workers and the boss. The employer would exercise all the functions of foreman, supervisor, book-keeper and financier. These small industries slowly grew, until it became practically impossible for a one man business to exist. At this stage partnerships were formed and from these grew the corporation, vast organizations of ten thousand shareholders, bringing small capitals together for mutual profit.

An amalgamation of corporations was the next step; and this movement began about the middle of last century. Here, the lecturer gave several illustrations of the vast ramifications of these modern corporations, capitalized at no less a figure than one billion, four hundred million dollars. In the copper and coal industries one or two combines control the commanding part of the country's supply. Similarly, in the electricity field a national series of holding companies under their control.

To be a share holder in any of the great corporations is an excellent thing. Ten thousand dollars invested in General Motors in 1913 would, today, be worth one million, four hundred thousand dollars; and would have paid the holder two hundred and ninety two thousand dollars in dividends. But, for individuals on the "outside" combinations are not so beneficial.

In the first place the economies produced by a combination are largely economies of labour; so that when a new amalgamation takes place thousands of workers are often thrown out of employment. Further, the consumer is entirely at the mercy of the "trust" and still further, the concentration of executive power in the hands of a few directors is not in accordance with the best interests of democracy.

The best answer to the "trust" appears in the modern co-operation movement. These movements are combinations of workers for profit and service. The experimental stage has hardly been passed yet in these co-operative societies, but their value has already been proven. In one company the workers own most of the shares. The policies of the company are guided by a board of directors and by a worker's council. The profits are divided in a peculiar manner. A certain amount is given to the board of directors; some is set aside for worker insurance purposes; some is set aside for the purpose of buying more shares in the company, and the remainder is handed over to the share holders.

There is also the method of public control. Water-works, gas-works, schools and such public utilities can be, and are being run by public control, through the medium of the

FIFTY MCGILL STUDENTS MADE MERRY AT POLITICAL FEAST

McGill was well and prominently represented at the monster banquet given to Mayor Houde, on Saturday night, in honour of his recent election to the Legislature in the Conservative interest. Directly in front of the head table, which stretched the length of the huge Baseball Stadium Hall, were two tables, one for McGill and the other for the University of Montreal, thereby adding an atmosphere of culture to the political gathering.

About fifty McGill students were present, among them being: Joachim Brabander, Andrew W. D. Swan, Frank L. Lloyd, Francis L. McNaughton, L. C. Carroll, Colin H. Copeman, Orville Kritzweiser, James P. Diplock, James Patrick Manion, Hugh Montgomery, H.C. Ried, J. W. McRoberts, D. M. Angeline, H. S. Ross, Charles M. Hare.

During the course of the proceedings, the McGill table rose in a body and went before the microphone, and led by Bob Montgomery, gave the McGill yell for the benefit of the radio audience. The U. of M. students followed with their yell. The college students were present as the guests of Mr. Leslie Bell, who provided tickets free.

"Progress Made On 'Old McGill'"

**Biographies And Photographs
Are Now Completed**

CONTRACT AWARDED

**Montreal Herald Publishing
Company Will Print This
Year's "Annual"**

With the awarding of the tender last week for the publication of Volume 32 of "Old McGill," actual work on the Annual is now well started. The preliminary work of gathering the biographies and photographs has now been completed, so that this part of the Annual will soon be in the hands of the printers.

Several tenders were considered for the printing of the Annual, but the award was finally made to the Herald Publishing Company, of Montreal. Although for the two previous years the contract for the Annual were given to a Toronto firm, it was felt by this year's Board that a Montreal firm should do the printing. For, although the work done by the Toronto concern was satisfactory, added worry was given to the editors, because of the inconvenience of dealing with the printers at such a distance.

As the Herald Publishing Company also does all its own printing, binding and engraving, the Board felt that it would save itself much trouble in giving the tender to this Montreal establishment. This company produced the 1926 volume of "Old McGill."

According to the Board, all the Seniors' photographs have been taken. There are still some, however, who have neglected to select the proof they wish to appear in the Annual. If they do not do so immediately, this selection will be left to the photographer. As the resulting picture that would be chosen might not be entirely satisfactory to these students, it is in their best interests that they turn in their proofs without delay.

In regard to the biographies, it was stated that all these are also in now. No inconvenience will result from the delinquency of those few who have failed to hand one in, for the board will use the Biography that appeared in last year's Annual, if no new one has been turned in.

The departure this year of producing an all-university year book instead of a junior one as in former years, will have a decided effect on the make-up of the Annual. For not only will the Seniors' pictures be run altogether alphabetically, but more attention will be paid to the lower classes of freshmen and sophomores. With this in mind, the art work for Volume 32 will be more representative of student life.

Old Scouts Club Smoker In Union

The Union will be the scene of a gigantic activity on Tuesday Evening (time not known) when everyone is to be entertained to a smoker under the auspices of the Old Scouts Club. While primarily a Scout get-together, a large part of the evening is to be placed at the disposal of Colonel Bovey, Max Ford, The Boxing Club, and a pianist whose name is not divulged, who have offered their services for the edification and amusement of all those who wish to attend. Smokes and soft drinks will be distributed — free.

Sigma XI

A lecture will be given by Mr. Sergius P. Grace, Ant. Vice President, Bell Telephone Laboratories, on Wednesday Evening, Dec 19th at 8.15 p.m., in Moyses Hall.

newspaper; that is through their advertising, but the time is almost here when a great contest will take place between private and social industry, to be run for maximum profits, or for

India Battles For Nationalism

**M. Naidu Spoke Before
Crowded Forum**

GANDHI'S FIGHT

**Written In Blood Of
Self-Sacrifice**

Mme. Sarojini Naidu was the speaker at the People's Forum last night, the topic of her address being "Modern India." Mme. Naidu spoke of the change that is going on in India today, painting a clear picture of the various social and political problems that confront her country, and giving the views of the strong Nationalist Party on the solution of these problems, and the future of India as a unity.

She briefly illustrated the complexity of her problem by a sketch of the racial and religious differences that have been the lot of India through the centuries. The solution she offered was that preached by Mahatma Gandhi, the building up of a social, political, intellectual, and spiritual unity through the intelligent co-operation of passive resistance.

"The Indian Nation," said Mme. Naidu, "Wants Liberty, the liberty that she should enjoy. Economic independence and the right to her place among the nations of the world today is the right of every portion of humanity. This is necessary to peace. The Indian National Congress will meet in nine days time and discuss for ratification a constitution which has been drawn up by thirty-five responsible parties, embracing every shade of opinion and thought in India. It is fit," said the speaker, "to stand with any constitution, and it will fulfill the fullest right of India, equal rights and equal opportunity for everyone. There can be no peace when a race has no place among the flags of the world."

"But," said Mme. Naidu, "That constitution means nothing until it is written in the blood of the sacrifice of the nation. It cannot gain power from Whitehall. That will only come when it evolves from within. Mahatma Gandhi brought India a message. He said that he would conquer injustice by self-sacrifice, through eight years he struggled, and won his fight. He was clever. He went to the women and asked their support. He demanded self expression for the nation in its own tongue, through literature, music and national poetry. He demanded the economic freedom of the spinning-wheel and the plow. Now, millions of Indian women can say, 'I can feed and clothe my own child.'"

"This," continued Mme. Naidu, "Is the vision of India today, and she is coming to a consciousness of her own place in the world. We are a people determined to have liberty, but we have no spirit of antagonism for any country, we look for a day of sisters and brothers throughout the world, symbolic of our ideal. You would instinctively break a fetter of gold, but a bond of gospel you will not break. I bring the message of one nation to another. Remember—You are your brother's keeper."

Whats On

Today

4.15—Arts III & V. Com. III.
5.00—Dr. Laidler at Strathcona Hall.

5.00—English Literature Society.
Combined Meeting of the Cercle and Societe Francaise.

Tomorrow

5.00—Old Scouts Smoker.
Dental Dance.
Pharmacy Picture.

Dec. 19.

Sigma XI Meeting.

Cast Celebrate Final Night Of H.M.S. Pinafore

**Two Performances On Sat-
urday by Choral Society**

WELL RECEIVED

**Members Of Cast Entertain-
ed At The Bellevue After
The Show**

When the final curtain rang down Saturday night at the end of the third performance of Pinafore, an enthusiastic audience for the third time voiced an unanimous approval of the performance. The Choral Society has staged this year. Final returns have not yet been turned in, and it is impossible to say whether or not the production has been financially successful, the epidemic of flu, and possibly the proximity of Christmas undoubtedly having some effect on the size of the audience, but certainly the enthusiasm of the audiences that witnessed the performances left nothing to be desired.

After the show Saturday night the members of the cast repaired to the Bellevue to celebrate the successful completion of their ambitious undertaking. Walter Clapperton was roundly cheered when he entered the room, and the principles of the cast were called upon to repeat some of the songs that had met with particular approval in the show. It was not until a late hour that the party broke up.

It was generally agreed that the musical qualities of the show were of an occasionally high character this year. The singing of the principals, and especially of the chorus was of a standard that in itself meant success, to any show. The chorus work was good. The members being all able to sing, and having received careful training at the hands of the musical director, Walter Clapperton. The stage work was under the direction of Thomas Wynman.

The work of the chorus showed in particular that there are some fine male voices in the University. The acting was also agreed to be of a high order, that of Max Ford in particular receiving hearty applause in his role of the pompous and finicky Sir Joseph Porter, K.C.B. All of the other principal parts were well cast and well played, the work showing careful and painstaking preparation. Congratulations were showered on the producers and on the members of the cast after the performance, and general opinion was that the Choral Society had added another success to their growing list.

This performance of Pinafore marks the third large production that the Choral Society has produced. Three years ago they decided to put on Tom Jones and, in spite of the fact that the choice of the play did not meet with unanimous approval, the effort was so well taken that next year they were encouraged to try an offering of Iolanthe, one of Gilbert and Sullivan's well known comic operas. Again the artistic and musical qualities spelled success, for the undertaking although there was a small deficit that was met by the Student Council without calling on the sponsors of the production, who had guaranteed \$1000 if necessary. This year Pinafore was chosen as having more popular appeal than the former offerings, and hopes were high that the production would be financially as well as artistically successful. The outcome of the effort will not be known until the final returns have been turned in.

McGill Graduates

All graduates of McGill University living in the district of Montreal are requested to attend the first meeting of a Montreal branch of the Graduates' Society, which will take place at the Engineering Institute, 2050 Mansfield street, this evening at 8.15 p.m. Eugene Lafleur, K.C., one of the representatives of the Graduates Society on the Board of Governors, will address the meeting. The acting principal, Dean Martin, who has been influential in his efforts to organize a branch society will be present if possible.

Students Smoker

All students are invited to attend the smoker which the Old Scouts Club will give at the Union on Tuesday, December 18. An elaborate program of entertainment has been arranged and a liberal supply of smokes and soft drinks will be passed out.

Musical Was Quite Popular

**Large Gathering Spent En-
joyable Evening**

A decidedly popular fireside musicale was held last night by the S.C.A. in the Strathcona Hall. About sixty students gathered about a cheery hearth and spent an enjoyable Sabbath evening listening to the songs and music of their fellow students.

The musicale was ably conducted by Vic Rose, who last week played an important part in the Comic Opera H.M.S. Pinafore. The Sancton Trio did justice to themselves by their ably executed numbers. Mary Blumore charmed her listeners by her singing of "Legende" and "The Song of a Dove." She was accompanied by Jean Marsters. One of the Sancton brothers rendered a cello solo, "The Dawn" by Saint-Saens. Dick Sancton played piano solos, one of the principle ones being "Fantasia Impromptu" a composition by Chopin.

Community singing led by Vic Rose was quite popular and many Christmas Carols were chanted. There was also a mixed quartet which also proved very agreeable. The women members of the S.C.A. served refreshments at the close of the evening.

Meeting Cancelled

**League Of Nations Did Not
Hear Usual Papers**

The meeting of the League of Nations Club was cancelled owing to the illness of one of the principal speakers, Carl Bergithon. However in its stead a short business session was held in which the programme for the coming term was decided upon. The special subjects were also voted and assigned to the various members. "Canada in World Politics" was allotted to Philip Foran. The crisis that has arisen between Paraguay and Bolivia was to be discussed by Seltzer, while the question of Germany was chosen by Jean Marsters. Regarding the topic on Japan; before asking someone to deal on the subject, it was decided to see if Dick Mak-

Programme Set For Dents' Dance

**Bram Rose And Augmented
Orchestra Will Be There**

The long days of labor of the Dental Dent Committee culminate tomorrow evening at 9 o'clock when "Bram" Rose and his augmented orchestra take charge of affairs. A record number of tickets have been sold and a large and happy crowd of pleasure seekers is anticipated.

The patrons and patronesses are Sir Arthur and Lady Currie, Dr. and Mrs. C. P. Martin, Col. and Mrs. Bovey, Dr. and Mrs. A. L. Walsh, Prof. and Mrs. J. C. Simpson, and Dr. and Mrs. F. G. Harvey.

The program as announced by the Committee is as follows:

Extra.

1. Fox Trot.
2. Fox Trot.
3. Fox Trot.
4. Waltz.
5. Fox Trot.
6. Fox Trot.
7. Waltz.
8. Fox Trot.
9. Fox Trot.
10. Fox Trot.
11. 11. Fox Trot.
12. Fox Trot.
13. Fox Trot.
14. Waltz.

Debate Postponed

Owing to the illness of one of the participants, the Arts '30 debate to have been held today has been postponed until further notice. The subject was to have been: "Resolved that the custom of granting titles should be revived in Canada."

yama would not read this paper concerning his native land.

A motion was also passed to the effect that outside speakers were to be invited to the club to address the members. Senator Dandurand and Mr. Spry who is at present editor of a journal pertaining to the League of Nations were suggested as desirable speakers by the convener of the evening's meeting Jack Snyder. It was also decided if possible to hold a joint meeting with the Women's House of Commons Club.

McGill Daily

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IN CHARGE OF THIS ISSUE

Ken Norris

STAFF

R. Barr, W. A. Barclay, R. Rowat.

MONTREAL, MONDAY, DEC. 17, 1928.

IT'S IN THE AIR

Already the holiday spirit is in the air. We do not mean the kind of holiday spirit which old Scrooge had, prompting him to smack everyone on the back and wish them a merry Christmas whether they would have or not. Not at all!

There's another kind of holiday spirit which begins to make itself evident just now, and which can be compared to nothing else on earth unless it be the spring fever which makes its appearance on the campus a few weeks before the summer vacation. Which leads us to remark that perhaps the real cause of spring fever is not the spring at all. Why should the approach in the middle of the winter cause almost exactly the same malady as their advent in the summer? The only conclusion possible is that the weather has very little to do with the matter, and that the real cause lies in the holidays themselves.

As we said before, there is a restlessness in the air, a feeling of expectation, of waiting for something that cannot quite be named but which has already cast its shadow over the campus. The same feeling must be experienced by the birds in the autumn, for already it is having the same result — the migration of students has begun. Holidays are due on Thursday, but who can wait till the actual day of release when the road back home lies open before them, with only a few lost lectures as the penalty? It shouldn't be done, of course. In fact it's a reprehensible practice.

There can be no doubt of the fact that the mere mention of a holiday at once sets a person off on the task of preparing for it. The human race seems prone to make its week-ends last from Thursday until Tuesday.

There is, of course, this year an added impetus to the premature from the seat of learning, in the current "flu" epidemic, — if it can be called that. But the real cause is human nature, not the possible pathological condition of the bronchial tubes, or whatever part of the anatomy this flu happens to settle in.

But, frankly, the general reading public of McGill University is very fortunate that we also have not joined the out-going holiday seekers. However, we have compromised on the situation, as also most of the students who actually stay at college till the barrier goes up, and have given up all attempts at study or serious thought of any kind.

That is one reason why this editorial has taken so long to say so little.

We can't help it. It's in the Air.

THE RHODES SCHOLARS

We extend very hearty congratulations to Kenneth Brown and Henri Lafleur, the two winners of this year's Rhodes Scholarship awards. It is not often that both winners come from the one University, and McGill has a right to be proud that she has been so honoured this year.

Both the winners are prominent in undergraduate affairs. Lafleur has been president of his class for the last two years, and Brown is president of the Arts Undergraduate Society and News Editor of the Daily. Both in their studies and in extra-curriculum activities they have earned a place which has entitled them to take their place with the other Rhodes scholars, who, in accordance with the wishes of Rhodes, have been selected to receive training fitting them to act as interpreters between England and the other parts of the Empire.

It is a large responsibility, and we consider that the choice this year has been a fortunate one.

College Comment

EGYPTIAN UNIVERSITY

El Azhar, the old Islamic University, located in Cairo, Egypt, is to be modernized. The student enrollment is about 14,000, they pay no fees, and the professors receive no salary. The number of students will be limited to 5,000 and the standards will be raised.

Instead of teaching and translating the Koran, the curriculum will include Mohammedan theology, law of the Arabic language, and one of the objects will be to provide missionaries for Mohammedan countries.

—Syracuse Daily Orange.

The MUEZZIN

OBLETE

Bolt the staunch door
With an iron pin,
Lest laughter come
Wanting in.

Close fast each shutter
Of the blind,
Ere music cry
On a wandering wind.

Pray you depart
To leave us alone,
God and I,
On the brittle stone.

K. N. Cameron

A GREAT VISIONARY

"If there be no great love in the beginning,
Yet Heaven may decrease it upon better acquaintance."

Ever since the New York producers announced that Edward Gordon Craig would plan the sets for a forthcoming production of "Macbeth", critics all over the country have been going raptures over their new-found prodigy. Their discovery was a bit belated for Gordon Craig was born in 1872, and began his active connection with the theatre at the age of sixteen.

We in Canada are so shockingly ignorant of recent advances in the theatre that the discussion has served a useful purpose. For many of us it was the first hint that a striking reformative and secessionist movement has been going on in the European theatre for more than thirty years. The Anglo-Saxon race would have little cause to feel proud of its contribution to that movement were it not that the greatest single figure in it is an Englishman, Gordon Craig, who for the sake of his ideal left his home and a comfortable income to live in poverty in a foreign country, whose language even he did not understand. The man who would do that might be forgiven for any appearance of boasting when he prefixed the above quotation from Shakespeare to one of his books.

The reforms for which he is working are part and parcel of his life, more immediate to him than religion is to many of us. His sincerity cannot be doubted when he writes such things as: "And I like to suppose that this art which shall spring from movement will be the first and final belief of the world; and I like to dream that for the first time in the world men and women will achieve this thing together. How fresh, how beautiful it would be! Truly, how beautiful it would be, but how very beautiful must be the nature that made possible such a simple and confident expression of a man's belief."

Such an all-embracing belief was only possible because Craig's antecedents and upbringing made the love of beautiful art, and particularly of theatre-art, the motive of his whole life. His mother, Ellen Terry, was a member of one of the oldest theatrical families in England; his father E. W. Godwin, was an architect who planned the costumes and settings for some of the biggest productions of his day. Gordon Craig himself was an actor for many years. Thus, those critics who sneer at him as an idealist who weaves his theories out of thin air, are emphasizing the wrong thing. He is an idealistic theorist, but not because he is ignorant of realistic practice in the present-day theatre.

Craig's great interest for me lies not in any advances he may be making in practical production, but in his vision of a new and real art of the theatre. This vision of his would sweep away every notion we commonly hold of what constitutes a good play. It is wholly his own creation while his future work in "Macbeth" or his already completed production of "Hamlet" are compromises in which he tries to practise some of his theories with existing materials.

Gordon Craig, then, begins with the conviction that dramatic production of the present day is a haphazard collection of a number of crafts, and is therefore not an art. That doctrine contains nothing very new, for innumerable other critics have been repeating it for years. Craig's distinction is that he proposes to create a real art of the theatre in place of the crafts which he condemns.

All art is the interpretation of the artist's idea in some given vehicle. The painter uses canvas and paint; the sculptor marble and bronze. If, then, a new art is to be created, it follows that a hitherto unused vehicle must be employed. And so Craig would make movement the basic vehicle of his new art, and he would interpret his ideas in movement and in light.

Thus far his reasoning is logical and in no way startling, but it rapidly becomes just a little illogical and more than a little startling when he pushes it to a conclusion. The artist has certain ideas he wishes to express by means of movement, or action. In the present theatre he would be compelled to entrust the actual carrying-out of this movement to the actors. But, says Craig, the actor is an unsuitable medium, since the artist cannot control the actions of many actors as certainly as the painter, for instance, can control his brush and paints.

So Gordon Craig would do away with the actor and supply in his place an automaton, an uber-marionette as he calls it, which he could control with certainty. And since symbolism is the keynote of all art, this uber-marionette would convey the artist's ideas by symbolic and rhythmic movement aided by suggestive masses of colour in the settings. The theory is not so impossible as it seems at a first glance. There are many puppet theatres in Europe, one of the most famous being that at Munich. When Clayton Hamilton, a critic who had been one of the most persistent scoffers at Craig, visited this theatre, he wrote that he had been so absorbed that he "lost all sense of the puppets as puppets."

It follows, too, from the nature of the materials of this new art, that Craig's drama will be a drama of silence. That is just what he wants, for he teaches simplicity of effect, and there can be no simplicity so long as the image of the artist's idea, conveyed to the audience in movement and in light, is blurred by words. Craig has summed up his own belief in these words: "It may be truthfully said of man, too, that when he is most impressed he is silent, and that when he is silent he impresses us most. We must surround the people with symbols—in silence—in silence we will reveal the movement of things. This is the nature of our art—the Art of the Theatre."

Craig is chiefly known to-day as a scenographer. I suppose that idea has been fostered by his very beautiful drawings for stage settings. But a further study of those very drawings would show that he was not what we commonly understand by the word "scenographer" at all. He never tries to copy nature realistically. His drawings are simply masses of light, shade, and colour, attempting to

convey by these means the same central idea of the artist that the uber-marionette does by means of movement. When converted into stage-settings they do not require the services of a painter at all. Indeed, Craig denies that his ideal theatre has a place for the painter any more than for the actor, and if possibly he would convert his ideas directly into sets without the intermediate drawing. Nevertheless these drawings in their present form express admirably his conception of the requirements of his new art: calmness, simplicity, beauty, and balance, without a trace of realism, of cheap artificiality, of "gush", or of swaggering personality.

I am quite aware that this short summary is unfair to Craig, for it presents him as the uncompromising reformer who says, "Here in a few words is what I believe—take it or leave it." His books and his work in actual productions show that he is not uncompromising. Still, it is in these theories that his great importance rests. His practical plans will inevitably be superseded in the future, as Craig himself realizes. His greatness is that he will have stimulated the "men of the theatre", as he calls them, to advance far beyond his own practical plans by holding before them his own glorious trust in the theatre of the future—the essence of which he has expressed in these words: "Therefore, I have taken as the device of our new art those scales, for our art is based upon the idea of perfect balance the result of movement." Those are the words of "a great visionary".

George V. V. Nicholls

DUET

We sat together in an alcove
Blue-curtained,
Between the dances,
And searching your eyes,
I remarked
That they were hazel
To match your name . . .

But you looked away
And gravely:
"They are green sometimes,
Cathie—"

I laughed;
Yet drew nearer
To brush away the untruth
From lips I could not understand.

But a couple interrupted us
With needless chatter.

Gerhardt.

CONCERNING CENSORS

The censor is outside of the professional reformer, the most unpopular of mortals. His is a most thankless task. He cannot please everybody, but can very easily displease everybody. The mere fact of his being a censor implies a moral superiority which is very ruffling to the common ego. From the earliest times he has been the butt and jest of the populace. When he caters to the puritanic element he is liable to have some fierce person like Bernard Shaw descend upon him full of wrath and epigrams (as often happened in the nineties), or, if he is lulled into a discreditable laxity by the force of evil, he will have all the tribe of Stratford howling at his heels in no time.

To add to his troubles he can never be sure whether a piece of work is merely obscene or whether it is "art". He condemns "Sex" and "The Virgin Man" amid the approving nods of both critics and reformers, and, flushed with his triumph closes up "The Captive" also, only to be greeted by a concerted yell from the intelligentsia all over the country. He bans "The Whispering Gallery" and few dissenting voices are heard. He likewise prints his seal of condemnation upon "Ulysses" (by Joyce), "The Psychology of Sex" (by Ellis) and "Frank Harris' 'Life'", and is roundly cursed for a knave and a philistine. He lets "Gentlemen Prefer Blondes" pass, in the simplicity of his heart, only to be maliciously informed by the ever-watchful Mr. Upton Sinclair that it is a heavily veiled, but nevertheless sinful, recount of the adventures of an international harlot. "Furgen", he is informed, is a woefully wicked book.

PRINCESS

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but, not being up in his Freudian symbolism, sees little in it and contents himself with barring it from a reasonable number of libraries.

In the movies he has a harder time still. In his efforts to keep the devil Temptation from the mind of imbecility he finds himself lampooned and caricatured in magazine and newspaper. One of the most intense struggles in the world of the cinema is that between the censor and the producer. The producer knows the power of "sex" to fill his houses and consequently injects as much love interest and as many hints at the unmentionable into a film as the hawk-eyed dean of Hay will permit.

"Sadie Thompson" is the producer's greatest triumph for some time. Incidentally it was an excellent picture. (I was fortunate enough to see it in the States. The Quebec version, I am told, after its emergence from the holy shears of the Powers That Be, and having duly been rendered fit for consumption by babes and morons, was more or less unintelligible.)

Taking it all in all the censor has a very hard time of it. He is generally a harmless individual (as often as not suffering from a strong "Jelly fish" complex). If left alone he would float about the world of men inconspicuously enough, get fussed in department stores and elevators; clandestinely toast his stockinged feet before the kitchen stove; drink his nightly glass of beer, and in all things be as unobtrusive as possible. As it is he finds himself a public figure. His moral character is subjected to microscopic analysis. The most obscure detail of his life becomes public property. He becomes a man with a "past". Fancy supplies where fact is lacking. It is loudly demanded upon what standards of ethics and aesthetics he bases his judgements, or whether he agrees with the "Wilds school" that a "work of art is neither moral nor immoral", or whether Dostoevsky was right in saying . . . etc. etc. In fact he is a very bewildered and much-abused person. Let us console with him and pray for his early demise.

K. N. Cameron.

FROM THE GREEK OF PTOLEMY

I am mortal, I say,
And like to die
I am born and die
In a day.

Yet when Springtime is come,
And Orion is low,
With his belt and his sword,
In the heavens, I gaze
At the stars as they move
In their courses above;
And all unawares
I am gone from the earth,
A mortal no more.

Hush!
I sit by the great Father Zeus
And partake of his food.

F. M.

C.O.I.C. Orders

McGILL C.O.I.C.
BATTALION ORDERS BY
MAJOR J. W. JEAKINS, M.M., O.C.

For the week ending December 22nd.
Orderly Officers

Orderly Officers—Lieut. Langlais, Lt. Battalion Parade

The next Battalion Parade will be on January 9th, 1929.

Lectures

Monday, December 17th—Elementary Map Reading. Major J. W. Jeakins.

Tuesday, December 18th—"Tactics Principles of War, Characteristics of Arms, Lt. Col. J. M. Power, D.S.C." The above will be given at 5 p.m. and will be held in Room 33 of the Engineering Building.

Dress

Winter headgear will be taken into wear as from this date. Fur caps will be drawn from the Q.M. Stores before the next parade.

Orderly Room and Q.M. Stores. The Orderly Room and Q.M. Stores will be open on Tuesday from 5 to 6 p.m.

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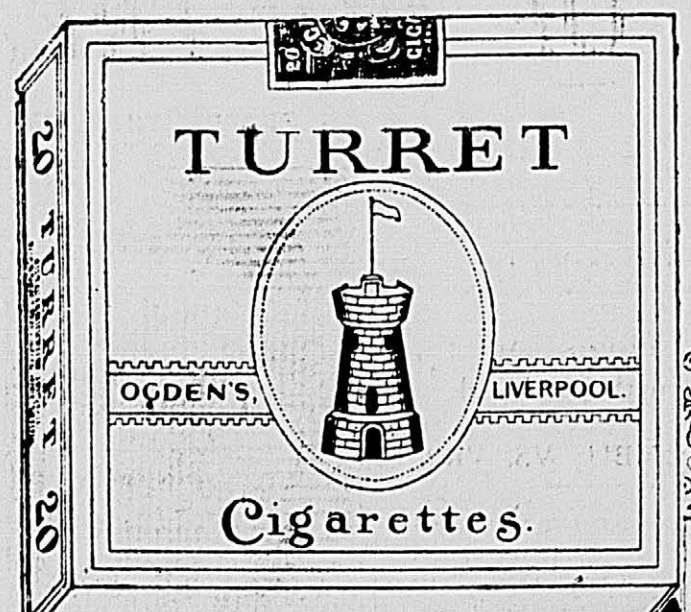
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67 Days

3rd ANNUAL SUMMER SCHOOL, FRENCH. Lycée Victor Duruy, Boulevard des Invalides, Paris. First 4 days of this course will be spent at Lisieux and the last week in London.

1st ANNUAL SUMMER SCHOOL in ENGLISH, providing for two weeks at Lady Margaret Hall, Oxford, two weeks at Stratford-on-Avon, and two weeks in London.

14th ANNUAL TEACHERS' TOUR. Gt. Britain and France together with Switzerland (to include GENEVA at the time of the meeting of the WORLD FEDERATION OF TEACHERS' ASSOCIATIONS) and Germany. 58 Days

APPLICATION LISTS for both TOURS and the SUMMER SCHOOLS will definitely CLOSE on or before JUNE 1st, 1929.

APPLICATION FORMS may be secured from
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Department of Extra-Mural Relations.

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U. OF MONTREAL SQUAD MEETS MCGILL

College Teams Clash Tonight In Second Game

French Players At Top Strength For Match

COLUMBUS VS. VICS

An ice hockey rivalry that stretches back for years will flare up in a bright flame tonight when University of Montreal and McGill senior squads meet tonight at the Forum. The match is the second of the C.A.H.A. doubleheader. In the first fixture, Victorias meet Roger McMahon's Columbia squad.

The two college squads are resting near the bottom of the Senior Group standing; yet the match tonight is creating greater interest than any other thus far this season. The intra-city rivalry invariably put up a stern battle. With both university bands on hand and a host of rooters, the Forum should take on a decidedly enthusiastic aspect.

University of Montreal will see their strongest possible squad for the McGill game. The Frenchmen have yet to gain a victory this year, and will be out to show their undoubted strength by taking McGill.

The red team will be weakened by the illness of Clarence McGerrigle, regular wing player. McGerrigle has been down with a bad cold and is a doubtful starter. Russel Ward will likely start at left wing, St. Germain at centre, and Doherty at right wing. McTeer and Smith will form the outer guard in front of Maurice Powers in goal.

The match will be the last for the McGill squad before the trip to Boston and New York. The team leaves on Thursday night where they open against Harvard on Friday night.

The likely line-ups:

Victorias	Columbus
Goal	Boyd
Defence	
Carlin	McMahon
Shearer	Carter
Centre	
H. Grant	Kilby
Wing	
Slater	Mullins
Thompson	Leamy
Subs	
	Lanthier
	O'Connell
	Jessop
Referee, Billy Bell	
McGill	U. of Montreal
Goal	Archambault
Defence	
Smith	Ratto
McTeer	Mantha
Centre	
St. Germain	Page
Wing	
Doherty	Raymond
Ward	Lafrance
Subs	
Hutchinson	Roy
Robertson	Gagne
Parquharson	
McGillvary	
McGerrigle	
Klein	
Referee, Billy Bell	

Freedom Of Speech For Modern Student

Decreasing Introspection Says Pittsburg Man

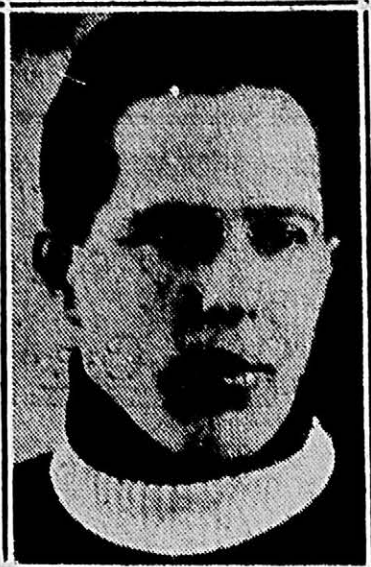
Pittsburgh, Pa. — "Students talk more today because it is a growing indication of emancipation, but this talk hardly ever results in action," states Dr. Max Schoen, professor and head of the department of education and psychology, at Carnegie Tech. In a recent interview.

"There is greater freedom in talking about self-analysis than ever before, but students are no more introspective than before. This tendency towards openness and frankness is wholesome, for one often gets a new light on the subject. We should guard ourselves against drawing general conclusions from particular instances, from believing that talk means action, and from accepting at face value what any person says.

"Language very often is not necessarily an indication of actual feeling," adds Dr. Schoen. "It is usually a veil for one's real feeling. A person does not deliberately prevaricate, but it is difficult to probe to one's depth and to honestly tell what is there. We deceive ourselves when we think we are being honest.

"When students answer questions, they answer honestly. But when the questions deal with personal matters, the answers become untrustworthy. There is a reluctance among students to answer honestly when they know that strangers will read them. Questionnaires are valuable only so far as they indicate a general tendency in a certain direction.

PLAYS TONIGHT



Ralph St. Germain, centre on the McGill hockey squad, who plays against U. of M. tonight at the Forum.

Rev. L. Clare On G. B. Shaw

Romantic Illusion And Serious Humor Demonstrated

George Bernard Shaw's character was treated at the Columbus Forum yesterday afternoon in an address given by the Reverend Lawrence Clare, D.D., pastor of the Church of the Messiah. The speaker demonstrated Shaw's treatment of romantic illusion, showing how an author can be serious and funny at the same time, and also how the playwright introduces serious characters under the cloak of humor.

Dr. Clare stated that in a great many cases the veil of romantic illusion was drawn over the stern reality which we did not care to face as such. The speaker gave as "specific examples of this the desire of revenge, love and political power. In several instances he quoted at some length from several of Shaw's well-known plays. Mr. Shaw, he said, was so intent upon expounding his ideas, that in many cases he had forgotten that he was writing a play and left all action out of them, producing dialogue only.

Following the address, many of the audience wrote questions. One asked whether the name of Bernard Shaw would go down in history more as a reformer than as a man of letters. To this question Dr. Clare replied that he would either become immortal as both or as neither, for his reformation was necessarily bound to, and essentially a part of his writings.

When asked when Shaw's living wage ideal would be universally practiced in Canada, Dr. Clare replied in one word "Never." Many other questions followed covering Shaw's ideas of women; whether his code of morality could be applied to one's family and friends, and a number of questions as to his political beliefs.

Snowshoe Season Will Open Soon

New Men Urgently Needed To Fill Vacancies

The season is once more at hand when a small, devoted band of students will don their snow-shoes in preparation for the annual competitions which take place in this branch of sport. McGill has always been very successful in this branch of athletics. Last season Balmer and Pangman placed first and third in the three mile race at Lake Placid. Pangman has graduated, leaving a vacancy for some new comer, while Balmer will again turn out for practice.

Besides the International, Inter-collegiate competition at Lake Placid there will be the customary meet between McGill, Loyola and the University of Montreal.

Not more than half a dozen men turned out for this interesting sport last year, a number quite discouraging to the executive of the club. There is no lack of either equipment or of coaching. The Winter Outing Club supplies the snow-shoes, while the candidate merely brings with him a sweater, an old pair of trousers and several pairs of thick socks. Under the direction of Bill Gentleman the candidates go through their workouts either on the campus or on the mountain.

Bill Gentleman is a coach of wide experience in all matters connected with running and snow-shoeing being, himself, a past long distance champion of England and snow-shoe champion of Canada.

Snow-shoeing will prove easy to men of past track experience after they have mastered the perverse

tion, as the drawing away from accepted creeds, but they are useless in drawing definite conclusions," concludes Dr. Schoen.

Red Juniors Tie M.A.A.A.

Johnny Taylor Sends In McGill's Lone Counter

SCORE 1-1

McGill Gained In Standing In Close Game

(By R. B. Call)

Little Johnny Taylor broke into the scoring column on Saturday afternoon when after thirty minutes of scoreless hockey he sent a shot from the blue line to beat Daniels M.A.A. Juniors' goalie for the 1-1 tie. The team's only counter of the match with the Montrealeers, which ended in a draw, 1-1.

Play after this tally became fast and furious and it was only five minutes later that Raper equalized when he grabbed a loose puck in front of the McGill nets and gave Meltugh no chance to save.

Play on the whole was very ragged, neither team showing much combination and practically all the attacking was done by one-man rushes.

Nevis, a new man on the McGill Junior squad showed up very well. The trio of Nevis, Painter and Power looked like the best forward line the Juniors have as yet put on the ice, and when they get working together a bit more, should turn in some classy performances.

M.A.A.A. were much the heavier team but their over-tendency to one-man hockey spoiled most of their effectiveness.

The contest was exceptionally clean only one penalty being handed out by Louis Valois, Vics' Senior centre. Strangely enough it was when McGill were short-handed on account of this single penalty, that they counted their only goal.

In the afternoon's opener the Victoria youngsters downed Loyola 4-0. McGill's win lifted them out of the cellar.

The teams:—

McGill (1)	M.A.A.A.
Goal	
McHugh	Daniels
Defence	
Bedbrooke	Ryan
Murphy	Kyle
Forward	
Nevis	Jack
Painter	Archer
Power	Williams
Sub	
Taylor	Ferry
Carlyle	Raper
Willmott	Schultz
Bell	

gyrations of the somewhat clumsy underplumbings. This need not deter men without running experience from coming out to practice. It has been found that such men will often beat the ex-runners because of the fact that the latter find snow-shoes very hard on their wind and legs; while those who have not done any previous running will have no standard of comparison and may therefore, do better than those who know the "feel" of spiked shoes.

All those who wish to participate in a sport that develops all parts of the body simultaneously, and which offers the inducement of possible inter-collegiate competition can do no better than to answer the call for show-shoe practice which will appear in the Daily shortly.

"You don't have to sell the idea of game protection and conservation to sportmen," said James W. Stuber well known sporting writer who attended the recent banquet in Montreal of the Quebec Association for the Protection of Fish and Game. "The problem is to convince the settler and guide in the backwoods that a surplus of game or the attraction of the hunter means money in their pockets and a source of revenue to many classes in the community."

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Cage Team Loses Tour Games: Three Men In Hospital

(Special to McGill Daily)
Burlington, Vermont, December 16.—University of Vermont basketball five noted out the McGill squad by a 28 to 26 score in a thrilling overtime struggle here last night.

Weakened by the illness at Hanover of three men, the Montreal squad had only five men available and played them for the full time. The regular period ended with the count tied at 23 all, and after five minutes of overtime, Vermont forged ahead to take the game by two points after one of the most thrilling contests seen here in years.

The teams, Vermont, Halligan, Wallace, Sargent, Esterbrooke, Manning, Morse, Palmer, McGill, Grossman, Falkner, Young, Silverman, Feigenbaum.

(Special to McGill Daily)
Hanover, N.H., December 16.—Dartmouth basketball squad defeated the McGill quintette here on Friday night by a 51 to 28 score. The McGill squad showed effects of their train journey and did not show up as effectively as usual.

The Montreal squad ran into a series of bad breaks here during their visit, and as a result three McGill men are resting at the local hospital today. D. Snell and J. H. N. Rice contracted influenza, while Harry Church sprained an ankle during the game.

The line-ups:
Dartmouth, Swarthout, Cheney, Schmydt, Spaeth, Austin, Gosler, Lewin, Morse, Deal, McGill, Grossman, Falkner, Young, Rice, Silverman, H. Church, Feigenbaum.

CAGE TEAM LOSE

Eleven Rules To Avoid "Flu"

Outbreak Causes Concern In States And Abroad

Surgeon-General Cumming, at Washington, has eleven simple directions for avoiding influenza, after receiving recommendations from the board of strategy, organized by him, to deal with the epidemic.

First indication of concern abroad about the outbreak was received by the United States health authorities during the day in a radiogram from the League of Nations seeking information about the spread of the disease in this country. The communication said European newspapers were printing reports of a wide-spread epidemic.

Unless conditions become as serious as during the 1918 epidemic, in which communities were left without medical aid because of illness among physicians, the Public Health Service officials today said the service would take no specific steps in the present outbreak except to issue warnings and directions through state health offices.

In his rules to avoid the disease the surgeon-general warned against mingling with crowds. He advised getting as much sunshine as possible, sleeping with windows open, keeping away from houses in which there are cases of influenza, and keeping general healthy by sleeping at least seven hours, eating wholesome food and using "plenty of clean water, inside and outside."

Surgeon-General Cumming traced occurrences of influenza and the causes suggested for it from the time when Hippocrates, the Greek physi-

Freshman Wins First Ski Meet

Grayson-Bell Comes In First In Initial Outing

Bryce Grayson-Bell, McGill freshman, romped home front in the first ski meet of the year held on Mount Royal by the McGill Winter Outing Club on Saturday. E. H. Johnson, captain of the ski team came in second and George Summer ranked third.

Snow conditions were fair despite the earliness of the season and although only a few turned out for the meet, the men received an invaluable workout over the course laid out by Harry Duganman and Johnson. Falls and other mishaps added to the times made.

Grayson-Bell showed good form in coming in first. He holds the title of Canadian cross country champion and should prove a distinct addition to the McGill squad.

The results:

Grayson-Bell	26.1	35.1
Johnson	36.4	37.2
Summer	41.4	45.4
Dorken	43.1	37.1
Ball	42.0	45.4
Wilson	52.0	41.0

Rifle Club Held Christmas Shoot

McGill Marksmen Have Rapid Fire Practice

The annual Christmas Shoot of the Indoor Rifle Association was held on Saturday afternoon. In spite of the fact that the turnout was not a large one, it was enthusiastic on the part of those who were present.

The special scoring system in use for the occasion prevented any very high scores being made, as also the fact that the targets were larger than those ordinarily used. This was no drawback, however, as all these present received prizes. No scores were kept on record, as it was not a regular practice meet.

After the competition was completed, several of the men engaged in rapid fire practice. This was the last meet till after the holidays, when practice will begin again for the inter-collegiate competitions.

clan, in 400 B.C., attributed it to changes of wind.

He said influenza and la grippe are one and the same thing and explained that, while influenza itself has "probably never been fatal," its complications cause a "serious and devastating" condition.

Free Lecture
With Lantern Slides In English
Y.M.C.A. Drummond St.
Wed., Dec. 19, 1928
8.00 P.M.
Miss Thorstina Jackson, of New York.
Subject: "Iceland."



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BANDSMEN

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BIRKS

GIFTS

A FEW WORDS ON CORPORATE MATTERS

By Mr. W. H. Coverdale.

A number of requests having been made for copies of Mr. Coverdale's address, we are publishing it in the Daily. The first installment appears below.

(Continued)

Time was,—and much less than one hundred years ago, at that,—when a ton of freight, moving inland from New York, Philadelphia, or Baltimore to Pittsburgh, had either to be parceled and packed on a horse's back over the trails of the Appalachian Mountains, or else it traveled by coastwise and river steamboat to Albany, thence, by river flatboat up the Mohawk River, with portages at Little Falls and elsewhere; thence on canal boat via small lakes and canals to Oswego; thence by sailing vessel on Lake Ontario to Lewiston; thence by portage around Niagara Falls and rapids to Buffalo; thence by schooner on Lake Erie to the town of Erie; thence by pack-horse to the headwaters of the Allegheny River; and thence down that river on a flatboat to its destination at Pittsburgh,—what an incredible expenditure of time, energy and money! What wonder is it that the extravagant cost of transporting the necessities of civilization retarded the growth of civilization at interior points? What wonder is it that grain was distilled at those points rather than face exportation by such inadequate methods? The whiskey rebellion was nothing more than a protest against confiscatory transportation charges! The real wonder of it all is that railroads came into being just in the nick of time to unite the scattered states and provinces by bands of iron, and to unify their unceasing purpose into confederations of national scope.

The oft-dreaded danger of being between the devil and the deep sea is as nothing compared to the danger of having a devil of a poor method of transportation between your farm or your factory and the deep sea.

And since I have mentioned railroads, I might as well tell you that one of my first attempts to analyze the use of physical property in terms of its life for accounting purposes was the job of determining the average life of all cross-ties on the Pennsylvania Railroad between Pittsburg and Chicago—not difficult,—but not so easy as it may appear on account of different classes of track, varying numbers of ties per mile and a wide range of the materials; but it opened my eyes to the intimate relationship existing between the physical characteristics of material used in railroad building, its life under the traffic conditions imposed by service, and the accounting methods which purport to set forth the cost of such service.

For instance, if the cross-ties in a railroad track be spaced two feet centers, there will be 2,640 ties per mile; and if the average life of the tie be ten years, the tie renewals will run about 264 ties per mile per annum, or \$264 per mile if ties cost one dollar each. Multiply this sum by the number of miles of track operated and you have the approximate figure which the railroad should spend annually for the purpose of keeping its ties in good serviceable condition.

No amount of retrenchment, or alleged economy, or super-management, no accounting sleight-of-hand or ledger-magic, or any other cause whatever which claims to have produced a large net income by cheaper maintenance, can stand the test of sound accounting based on the incontrovertible facts set forth in the well-known mechanics of the materials. No man, by taking heed, can add one year to the life of an untreated tie or one cubit to his stature.

In like manner, rail, joint, spike, ballast and many other accounts were examined and experiments made to determine normal annual maintenance charges under various conditions of service. The rail feature was the most difficult. Rail has more lives than a cat,—first on heavy duty main track, then on light traffic main track, then on branch lines, then on yard tracks and sidings, then on commercial tracks, then on shop and repair tracks, and finally into the scrap heap; every time it is laid it goes into the accounts and every time it is taken up it comes out; the bookkeeping costs about as much as the labor of laying the rail,—all put in and take out, like Weber and Fields' bank.

No depreciation or obsolescence is charged against any maintenance of way items on a railroad; the life of ties may be taken at from five to ten years; the life of rail varies from one day to fifty years; annual renewals cover all requirements; sometimes the lack of them covers a multitude of sins as well. Railroads would rather spend two dollars for a given item when they have the money than one dollar when they have it not. The expense must always be cut to fit the revenue; the punishment must fit the crime; but, in spite of good intentions, deferred

maintenance often accumulates, roadbed and equipment become inadequate for their needs; money is borrowed on short term conditions and applied to permanent improvements; capital funds are used to hide operating deficits; a floating debt accumulates; credit disappears; maturities impend; bankruptcy results; reorganization follows; old bondholders are assessed and become new stockholders; old stockholders are wiped out and become hostile; new financing, generally inadequate follows; rehabilitation of property occurs out of capital funds; and the vicious circle begins again, if indeed a circle may be said to begin at all.

As I made progress in analyzing maintenance accounts in terms of the physical characteristics of the various materials represented by such accounts, and thereby learned to judge the condition of a property without inspecting it, I also formed another habit which afforded me much profit and amusement as well,—I began to collect and read the annual reports of railroad and industrial companies. They were a liberal education in themselves and quite as much so in regard to what they concealed as to what they revealed. Some of them, twenty years ago, were really humorous and that is a high compliment to pay to a statistical document, the work of an auditor.

Some of these annual reports, read serially, disclosed more juggling than was ever offered to the public in a vaudeville show or a three-ring circus. How they got away with it will always remain one of life's little mysteries; surpluses appeared and disappeared by magic like the rabbit-in-the-hat trick; capital accounts, representing cost of property, were about as stable as quicksand; the profit and loss account was merely a dump for operating expenses not currently charged out; items were reversed, subdivided, and their identity camouflaged as the occasion seemed to require the painting of a water-tank, the erection of a new section tool house, or the laying of a switch was dwelt upon with great detail and much satisfaction and congratulation to shareholders; but the sale of ten million notes at a discount of forty or fifty per cent, or the pledge of a new issue of bonds as collateral to a growing floating debt, if mentioned at all, was treated as a mere incident of no importance. At times, the situation became so bad that no report could be issued until enough time had elapsed to allow the moss to grow over some of the barest spots.

Don't get a wrong impression from all this, gentlemen; it was a long time ago when rebates were legal and business was bad. Railroadroading is on a better basis to-day; industrials,—some of them,—not so good.

In due course, I found out that it is not the cost of fuel, or steel, or labor, or the cost of property, but the cost of money that governs the success or failure of railroad, or manufacturing, or merchandising corporations; I learned that economic soundness should have first consideration; and from that time to the present, I have devoted most of my efforts to the reorganization of companies which find themselves, from one cause or another, in the twilight zone between good and bad credit,—the lame and the halt and the blind, who hobble about on the outskirts of good business and who generally can be cured by an accurate diagnosis, followed by a major operation and careful nursing,—sometimes wet nursing,—through the convalescent period.

To such companies, if my point of view has been helpful, it is because it is based upon engineering experience covering the needs of physical property; upon engineering and general accounting experience covering the requirements of sound operating conditions; and upon financial experience covering the fundamentals of credit,—and the cost of money.

In other words, my theory is that a man should back far enough away from his job to get a bird's eye view of it. The point of view is everything! Some people are never satisfied no matter what success they may attain, while others are super-satisfied with very little. One man thinks he is losing money if he fails to make as much profit as he had expected; the other man thinks he is making money if he avoids a loss. Like the fellow who was asked by a friend how his business was getting along, and he replied, "About even!"

"What do you mean by even?" asked the friend, "I mean even worse," said he.

So back away far enough from your job to see it in the proper perspective along with the many other factors which go to make for success in corporate results at the end of each fiscal year; and you will see that these factors are many and varied.

They cover the duties of general officers and directors, the rights of shareholders and bondholders, the use and abuse of holding companies, the causes and effects of receiverships and bankruptcies, the sound underlying principles of reorganizations and credit; the duties of fiscal agents, of investment bankers and of investors, (who may invest but who never investigate,—an evil being the only commodity, other than securities, concerning whose condition the buyer has so little real knowledge, and even eggs are held up to the light in extreme cases if the purchaser would avoid repentance); the nature and amount of the indentures under which securities are issued; the duties of the trustees of such indentures, of registrars and transfer agents; the sound basis of the capital account, (there are years when the values of fixed assets rise by appraisal like yeast in a balloon, but a little later the balloon generally acquires a puncture and comes down by the well known law of gravity acceleration in a bog of doubt and distrust; and then all of the major and minor prophets are needed to drag it back over the stony desert of inventory adjustments and operating deficits to the firm ground of cost or market, whichever is lower); the requirements of the physical property, not only for maintenance, renewals, depreciation, depletion and obsolescence, but also for improvements and betterments in order that the growing demands for service or product may be met; the changing social conditions which make for greater safety, shorter hours of work, increased compensation and higher standards of living; the attitudes of provincial legislatures, of royal commissions and of the public at large; and, finally, the revenues or earnings which may be charged for service or commodity,—and the net income produced therefrom, from which proceed the issues of economic life.

Over all these factors, which may be classified as anthills of diversities, activities, each swarming with its own specialists in finance, in operation in maintenance and in accounting, there towers the great and always active volcano of revenue or gross earnings, surrounded by its foothills of adequate service, mass production, costs, overhead, super-sales effort, property requirements, taxes, and fixed charges. And if you follow with your eye the path of the molten lava stream of revenue, as it flows from the crater down the sides of the mountain, you will see that it is intercepted and diverted by the foothills; that it loses much of its velocity, and rapidly cools and hardens there; so that a comparatively insignificant amount finally trickles through to the distant but receptive valley of the surplus beyond, where so many dividends seeds have been planted broadcast on seed catalogue recommendations, and where so many early and late frosts have blighted the tender blossoms of expectancy.

It is my considered judgment that the opportunity for rapid advancement which confronts the young man of to-day is infinitely greater than it was twenty or thirty years ago; and that this path of opportunity is wide open to the accountant by a route as direct as from any other department of corporate affairs.

Only a few weeks ago I was called in to diagnose the case of a manufacturing concern which was doing a business of nearly fifty million dollars per year, without any resultant profit being visible to the naked eye. They are engaged in making a very specialized line of product with which I was entirely unfamiliar,—automobile bodies. This concern had been refinanced adequately only a year or two ago; its credit was good; it enjoyed a well-established trade position; and yet the mountain being in labor had brought forth but a mouse.

We inspected the plants and found good average conditions; we interviewed foremen and heads of departments until we learned enough about their duties to listen to them intelligently; we brought them all together for exchange of views, but after several such meetings we were no nearer a solution of the problem. We visited the plants of rival concerns without finding any better conditions. The manufacturing end of the business was all right. The cost accounting seemed to be, and actually was, carefully and ably done, and was checked and re-checked as to quantities of material

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Notices

Notices must be legibly written on one side of the paper only and must be in the McGill Daily office before eight o'clock on the night previous to publication. Brevity is essential. Under no circumstances will notices be accepted over the telephone.

ATTENTION PHOTOGRAPHERS

The McGill Annual Board is willing to pay for any interesting pictures of campus life. Please leave any photographs at the Tuck Shop in care of the Annual Board.

S.C.A.A. AND LABOUR CLUB

Dr. Harry W. ... Ph. D.

direct labor and costs, until every tack and drop of paint were meticulously accounted for and no minute of labor was overlooked. So far, perfect!

Then came the questions of factory burden and overhead,—questions which cannot be answered as definitely as matters of direct labor and materials, for the reason that their equation contains unknown quantities one of which at least must be assumed in order to solve the others.

It was said a few years ago that steel bridge design might be defined as a certainty was the approximate weight of the structure; the guess to be added was the assumed maximum weight of any locomotive and cars which would pass over it; and the guess to be used as a divisor was the factor of safety to be provided on account of concentrated axle loadings, impact due to speed, and range of stresses due to variation in quality of steel. The only reason that any steel bridge stood up to its increased loading, brought upon it by the passing years, was that the factor of safety had been made very large on account of the uncertainty involved in the calculation. In other words, pure reason had been superimposed upon pure guesswork.

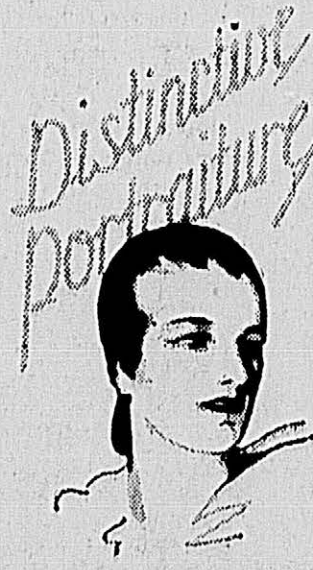
When we reached the questions of factory burden and overhead, we found one of the niggers in the woodpile; and that was the assumption that any given contract covered a definite number of car bodies which would be delivered over a definite period of time, thereby enabling the factory to run at a definite rate of output, and at a definite ratio of factory burden and overhead to direct labor.

As all of these matters were beyond the control of the manufacturer of bodies and entirely in the hands of his customer who sold the complete car to the public,—and as optimistic representations by such customer would certainly result in price concessions by the manufacturer,—we next tabulated all prior contracts for the purpose of comparing the estimated basis as to total deliveries and rate of delivery upon which overhead had been calculated and sales made, with the actual conditions which had developed during the carrying out of such contracts.

The result was amazing! Theoretical overhead upon which sales had been predicated was less than one-third of the actual overhead incurred under operating plant conditions. The bad customer profited at the expense of the good customer. The seven lean kine were eating up the seven fat kine. The excess overhead was twice the estimated profit and nearly twice the direct cost of the product!

(To be continued)

The bleachers would go wild if peroxide gave out.



Still Time--

If you arrange for an immediate sitting—telephone LA. 9966—there is still time to get your portraits for Christmas delivery.

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STUDIOS: 2023 PEEL STREET

Executive Head of the League for Industrial Democracy of New York will address a joint meeting of the Labour Club and the Student Christian Association in Strathcona Hall on Monday afternoon, December 17th at 5 o'clock. The subject will be "The Student and the Social Challenge." All who are interested in social and economic problems are invited.

ARTS '31

All those desiring Arts '31 class photos can secure same by applying to R. H. Webster. The price is: Mounted 75 cents, Unmounted 50 cents.

ENGLISH LITERATURE SOCIETY
The next meeting of the Society will be held in Room 30 of the Arts Building on Monday at five p.m. Professor Noad will read a paper on poetry.

COMBINED MEETING OF THE CERCLE AND SOCIETE

There will be a meeting of the December 17th, at 8 o'clock in the R.V.C. Each club will put on a short skit, then supper will be served. Dancing will follow. All members of either club are invited to attend.

EMPLOYMENT

Students registered at the Bureau of Appointments who want work as waiters on New Year's Eve, will please notify Miss Heasley in the Union.

PHARMACY

The class picture will be taken on Tuesday, Dec 18 at 1 o'clock on the steps of the Medical Bldg. Please be prompt. Class pins may be obtained from Dinovitzer. The last general meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society for this year will be held on Wednesday Dec. 19 at 8.45 p.m. in the Medical Bldg. Mr. R. Ginsberg will speak on "The drug-store: its management and construction." Questions of general interest will be answered by the speaker in the open forum at the close of the meeting. Final arrangements for the dance will be part of the business to be transacted. Snacks and refreshments.

COMMERCE IV VS. ARTS III

The basketball game which was postponed on Monday, Dec. 3 will be played today at 4.15 in the girls' gym. If either team cannot be there please notify one of the interclass managers.

LOST

Zeta Psi fraternity pin. Will the finder please notify Ed. Hanner, PLat. 2681.

Lost, Key-case left in the locker-room, Arts Building, on Friday, at one o'clock. Very valuable. Will finder please leave with Bill Gentleman.

DOG LOST

A female police dog—six months old, black head, body black and brown. Very shy but harmless. Was

often seen on the Campus or McTavish St. The dog is probably very hungry but difficult to approach except gently.

A very large reward offered to anyone who could take her to Miss L. Lomer (Redpath Library) or Dr. Bliss (Biological Bld.) or Mr. De-mole (McGill Græce House). Tel. PL. 5563, LAnc. 2039.

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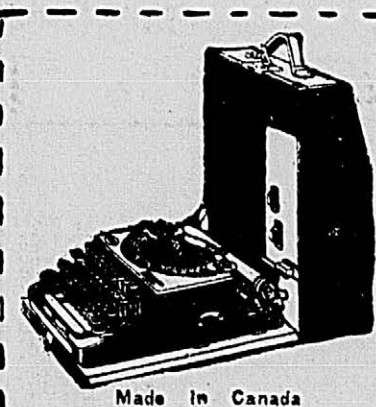
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